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U.N. team to study Med-Dead canal

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of United Nations experts arrived in Amman Monday to study the dangers and damage incurred by Jordan resulting from the opening of the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal by Israel. The team was formed by a U.N. General Assembly resolution on Dec. 16, 1981. The resolution condemned the Israeli plan and called on the United Nations secretary-general to present a technical report on the dangers and damage resulting from opening the canal. The report will then be submitted to the Security Council for discussion at the end of June. The team will stay in Jordan for four days. During its stay, it will meet several high-ranking officials and visit several economic installations and agricultural enterprises in the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea area.

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Zia, Arafat discuss Mideast, Gulf war

ISLAMABAD (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat discussed the Middle East situation in formal talks here Monday with Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, official sources said. The sources said the two leaders also discussed the Iran-Iraq war but gave no details of the talks which were spread over more than three hours. Both Gen. Zia and Mr. Arafat are on a nine-member Islamic peace committee on the Gulf war. The committee is scheduled to meet in Jeddah on June 5. Gen. Zia and Mr. Arafat first held an exclusive meeting for an hour in the morning after which they were joined by their aides. Mr. Arafat arrived here Sunday for a 24-hour visit, his first to Pakistan since Gen. Zia seized power in July 1977.

Sheikh Issa in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, arrived Monday on a three-day state visit to the Sultanate of Oman. Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id welcomed the emir, who is accompanied by his ministers of foreign affairs, the interior and information. It is Sheikh Issa's first visit to Oman. The two countries are partners with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates in the Gulf Cooperation Council, which was formed a year ago. A Bahraini magazine, Al Mowaqif, said the trip was part of Bahrain's diplomatic efforts aimed at laying the basis for Gulf solidarity capable of facing threats to the region.

Goukouni leaves Libya after talks

BEIRUT (R) — The president of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, left Libya Monday after talks with the general commander of the Libyan armed forces. The official Libyan news agency JANA gave no details of the one-day official visit but quoted the president as saying he political and military situation in Chad was grave. Until last year, Libya had troops stationed in Chad to support President Goukouni in a long-running civil war against the forces of former Defence Minister Hissene Habre. Libyan intervention in the vast African country was widely criticised and President Goukouni asked for Libyan troops to be withdrawn in November last year. A pan-African peacekeeping force replaced them but it appears to have made little headway in restoring order to the country, which has been torn by civil war for more than 15 years.

Qasem receives Japanese envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office on Monday the new Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Keiichi Kachibana, who presented a copy of his credentials. The new ambassador will succeed to this post the present Japanese ambassador in Amman, Fumiya Okada.

Chinese ship fined for pollution

AMMAN (Petra) — The Chinese vessel Chiang, anchored in Aqaba port, was fined JD 5,000 for polluting the Aqaba Port by dumping oil and refuse in the sea. The captain of the ship was referred to the court material for offering a bribe to a Jordanian employee.

Tunis calls for Islamic unity

STANBUL (R) — Turkey's military leader Gen. Kenan Evren called for Islamic solidarity as he opened a meeting of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) here Monday. "The future of our countries will be dependent on our ability to create a joint will for economic development based on a desire to join our financial, technical and human resources," he told the IDB governors' sixth annual meeting.

NCC resumes debate on Income Tax law

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) resumed in its session Monday under Speaker Suleiman Arar discussion of the Income Tax draft law for 1982. Prime Minister Mudar Badran and cabinet members attended.

During the session, the NCC discussed in detail two articles of the draft law related to tax exemptions and the income subject to taxation.

At the beginning of the session, the NCC referred to its Financial and Administrative Committee the laws on the ratification of the loan agreement between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to finance the white cement project and of the agreement concluded between Jordan and the fund guaranteeing the finances of the white cement project.

The NCC also heard the government's reply on the proposal submitted by NCC member Salem Ibn Najjad on the distribution of economic projects in the southern part of the country. The reply said the areas of Al Qweirah, Al Disi and Wadi Arabah (in the southern region) have already had several development projects carried out in the area.

Later on Monday Speaker Arar left Amman for the Soviet Union at the head of a Jordanian delegation for a 10-day official visit and to attend the popular festivals which will be organised there on the occasion of the Arab-Soviet Friendship Week.

Mr. Arar said he will convey the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein to the Soviet leaders, and will meet several high-ranking Soviet officials to discuss ways to develop and strengthen relations between the two countries.

IDB lends \$20 million to Jordan

ISTANBUL (Agencies) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Sunday granted a \$20 million loan to Jordan to finance its purchase of crude oil.

The loan agreement was signed by IDB President Ahmad Mohammad Ali, and Jordanian Minister of Finance and Customs Salim Al Mass'adeb.

Both Mr. Ali and Mr. Mass'adeb are here to attend a meeting of the governors of the Islamic Central Bank, organised by the organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The IDB has given, since its establishment in 1975, loans amounting to \$2,442,310,000, including \$660,260,000 to finance foreign trade of the member states.

Israel renews threat to Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel on Monday told special U.S. envoy Morris Draper that renewed Palestinian commando attacks would lead to Israeli re-action.

Israeli officials said the renewed warning was delivered by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir during a 90-minute discussion with Mr. Draper, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state, who is on a Middle East tour apparently aimed at shoring up the fragile Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire in southern

Lebanon.

"Mr. Shamir told the envoy that if the Palestinian terrorists perpetrate more attacks anywhere and from anywhere against Israel, it will not sit idle and will be compelled to react," one official said.

Foreign press reports earlier this month said Israel was on the verge of launching a massive invasion of Lebanon after Palestinians fired rockets at northern Israel in retaliation against Israeli air raids on refugee camps.

Mr. Draper arrived here Sun-

day after visiting Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Officials declined to say where he planned to go next.

As the meeting took place, bomb disposal experts defused an explosive device found in Beit Shemesh, near Jerusalem.

Police described it as a medium-size bomb and said it was hidden inside a clock left in the town's shopping centre. It was the fourth time this month bombs have been planted in the Jerusalem area without exploding.

The caller said the bomb was the "appropriate response" to a statement by the "Organisation for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners" three days ago.

The organisation had claimed responsibility for a bomb blast which killed 16 people near the headquarters of the Murabitoun, one of Beirut's most powerful Nasserite militias, saying it would "not allow French interests in Lebanon to be touched."

In Paris, a spokesman for the External Relations Ministry said France would keep the Beirut embassy open despite the attacks.

The spokesman said Ambas-

sador Paul Marc-Henry, recalled for consultations in Paris a week ago, was due to return to Beirut later Monday.

Mr. Marc-Henry's predecessor, Louis Delamare, was assassinated last September in the first of the anti-French attacks.

Last month an embassy employee and his wife were murdered at their home.

The red-roofed embassy building is set back 50 or more metres in the large, walled compound in central Beirut and appeared to have suffered little damage in Monday's explosion.

But the blast reduced two cars in the street outside to blackened hulks and shattered the facade of a big block of offices and shops.

Fire engines and ambulances quickly jammed the street, which was strewn with broken glass and pieces of masonry. Blood spattered the pavement.

Unknown Nasserite group claims responsibility

Beirut French embassy bomb kills 11

BEIRUT (R) — Eleven people were killed and 20 injured Monday when a car bomb exploded just inside the French embassy compound in Beirut, an embassy spokesman said.

The blast was the latest in a series of attacks that have hit French officials and property in Beirut.

The car belonged to a French woman employee of the embassy and it exploded as she was driving through the compound gate, the spokesman said.

He said the woman was killed and that the other dead included a French paratrooper guarding the embassy, three Lebanese employees of the mission and several people who had probably been queuing for visas.

A previously unknown organisation calling itself the "Free Nasserite Revolutionaries" claimed responsibility for the

explosion in a telephone call in Beirut.

Nasserites are followers of the socialist policies of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser and several of Lebanon's many leftist parties and militias describe themselves as Nasserite.

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Yuri Andropov set on stage as eventual successor to Brezhnev

KGB chief named central committee secretary

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet security chief Yuri Andropov, 67, was named a secretary of the ruling Communist Party central committee, informed Soviet sources said.

The sources said the appointment was approved at a plenary meeting of the central committee here, and would be officially announced later.

Mr. Andropov, a 67-year-old full member of the ruling politburo, has headed the committee for state security (KGB) since 1967.

His switch back to the party secretariat, where he served in the 1960s, is likely to leave him well placed for the eventual succession to Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, accord-

ing to Western analysts.

Mr. Suslov, who was 79, was effectively number two in the party secretariat to Mr. Brezhnev, and was the Kremlin's top ideologist with a big role in foreign affairs.

Chernenko stands to lose

Most Western analysts in Moscow believe that since his death, effective control over ideology has been wielded by a close associate of Mr. Brezhnev, Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Chernenko, for many years Mr. Brezhnev's chief of staff and right-hand man, is a relative newcomer to the politburo. But his closeness to the party leader has led to speculation that he may one day become Mr. Brezhnev's suc-

Sunday. Another frigate, the Ardent, was sunk on Friday with the loss of 22 lives.

The Defence Ministry in London said first reports indicated that some ships were hit but that seven Argentine air force planes were downed.

Britain's fleet came under air attack for the third day since troops of the task force established a beachhead on Friday at San Carlos Bay on the west coast of East Falkland.

In Buenos Aires, a military spokesman, announcing the latest action, said: "First reports indicate that some damage may have been sustained by ships in San Carlos water but we have no details at present."

"First reports also indicate that a further seven Argentine aircraft were shot down and that a further one was seen departing from the area trailing smoke."

Military sources in London said the crew of the British frigate Antelope abandoned ship on Monday after the vessel was set ablaze by Argentine planes on

take off.

According to Mr. Nott's ministry, Argentina's losses in Monday's action have taken the total number of combat planes brought down by the task force to 30 in the three days of air battles.

Government officials in London say the British force is under orders to move as quickly as possible on the occupying Argentine garrison around Port Stanley, the Falklands capital.

But Argentine military sources quoted by the newspaper Clarin said a counter-offensive launched against the British beachhead on Sunday was nearing its final stage.

They said Argentine troops were slowly closing in on a surrounded British force.

At the United Nations, Ireland proposed a proposed Security Council resolution calling for a brief truce and a mandate for fresh peace efforts by the U.N. secretary-general.

In her response to the truce appeal by Pope John Paul, who is

Hassan warns against Israeli policies

NEW YORK (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has warned against Israel's aggressive policies and said, "We are now much farther than any other time since 1967 from reaching a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East dispute." Prince Hassan, addressing the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, said that Israel's constant policy aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people poses danger to the Middle East area. Prince Hassan explained the principles upon which a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, notably Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the regaining of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination on their national soil. "The United States should shoulder its responsibilities towards achieving a peaceful settlement in the Middle East," Prince Hassan said.

by White House officials. The Washington Post had said that President Reagan might cancel a visit to Britain on Friday. Mrs. Thatcher said:

"A ceasefire has to be accompanied by withdrawal of Argentine troops. To do otherwise would leave the aggressor in occupation and in possession of the rewards of military adventure."

In Buenos Aires, Defence Minister Amadeo Frugoli told a radio interviewer he had no information on the question of possible Soviet military supplies for Argentina in the Falklands clash.

But he added, "there is not only the risk of the conflict worsening but also that it could become internationalised."

In Johannesburg, government officials declined to confirm or deny a newspaper report that South Africa was supplying Argentina with Israeli-designed ship-to-ship missiles and spare parts for Mirage jets to be used against British forces.

Another newspaper report, this time in Washington, was denied

EEC extends sanctions on Buenos Aires, page 5

Britain's troubles: Pretoria's arms sales to Argentina, page 5

IRA

IRA in a summary of a high command military communiqué, said fighting was continuing "up until the time this communiqué is being broadcast" and one unit of Iraqi troops was advancing against the Iranians.

Mr. Hussein condemned the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a bad leader and praised Mr. Mubarak's prompt response to an Iraqi delegation's request for military aid.

The Iraqi president said he had sent envoys to President Mubarak, who had immediately granted all Iraq's requests and taken payment, apologising for this in view of Egypt's financial situation.

He described the Egyptian leader as "more honourable than some presidents who speak boastfully about Arabism."

President Hussein, who hosted an Arab summit in 1978, which decided to ostracise Egypt for signing the treaty with Israel, also said that Mr. Mubarak should be encouraged to rejoin the Arab camp.

Al Siyassa said Mr. Hussein pledged: "For every single step President Mubarak takes towards the Arabs we shall take two steps, and true Arabs should do likewise."

Meanwhile, a message from King Hassan of Morocco was delivered to President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire during the weekend, an official said Monday.

The official said the message concerned bilateral relations and is understood to be related to Zaire's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta said at a news conference in Washington last week that Morocco would do everything possible to persuade Zaire to go back on its decision.

The message was delivered by Col. Abdulkader Loubassi, who commanded the Moroccan expeditionary force sent to Kolwezi in the Shaba Province of Zaire in 1977.

EEC offers to mediate in Gulf war

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — The European Economic Community (EEC) Monday offered to mediate in efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

A statement issued at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers here said the 10 member states of the community were ready to participate in any peace search if the two warring countries asked them.

They called for an end to hostilities and a settlement based on respect of the two countries' sovereignty, their full territorial rights and their political and cultural identity.

The statement said the recent increase in fighting in the war had provoked grave concern in the community. A settlement was more urgent than ever to ensure the economic development of the two countries.

MIDDLE EAST

The Arab Nation needs energy

Following is an article highlighting discussions of and papers presented to, the second Arab energy conference which was held in Doha, Qatar in March. The article is reprinted from the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) Bulletin.

IN HIS inaugural address to the opening ceremony of the second Arab energy conference, the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, welcomed the participating delegations, and the conference as a glowing example of joint Arab cooperation towards the progress of the Arab Nation. He touched on the significance of energy as a tool for development and urged cooperation from the industrial countries in the transfer of technology to developing countries in return for energy supplies, marking the dangers of the mal-distribution of wealth in a world where the industrial countries, with only 15 per cent of the world's population, accounted for 65 per cent of world GNP in 1980. He noted that the aid extended to the Third World by the Arab oil producing countries amounted to six times the amount given by the industrial countries as a percentage of national incomes, and that it was time for the industrial nations "to help create a new, equitable world economic order".

Secretary-General of the Arab League Chadi Klibi followed his opening address with an attack on

"The artificial availability of cheap and easily accessible oil had led the industrial countries to depend on this conventional energy source at the expense of developing alternatives."

the Western mass media for their slanted campaigns against Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) member states, despite the fact that the industrial countries, representing 17 per cent of the world, consume 55 per cent of the energy produced by members of those two organisations. He referred to the major significance of the four historical documents ratified at the Amman summit conference, that "defined the trend of joint endeavour till the end of this century". He pointed out the problems resultant from the treatment of oil pricing in isolation from the economic systems that regulated the pricing of other goods, products and alternatives, adding that the present crisis could not be solved by freezing oil prices, but required rationalised energy consumption and new energy sources. Mr. Klibi criticised the industrial countries who concentrate on oil prices and ignore their responsibility for the transfer of the negative aspects of their economy to the developing countries and refuse to offer help. The artificial availability of cheap and easily accessible oil had led the industrial countries to depend on this conventional energy source at the expense of developing alternatives. This tied in with one of the major themes of the conference, emphasising the need for increased efforts for the development of alternatives. Mr. Al Klibi reflected another major theme when he emphasised the need for joint efforts in all energy related activities, to benefit from pooled resources and economies of scale in such vast enterprises as increasing exploration in the Arab World, cooperation in the development of new and renewable energy sources and the acquisition of the necessary technology.

Both themes were also stressed in the welcoming address of Sheikh Abdul Aziz Ibn Khalifa Al Thani, Qatar's minister of finance

"It was noted that the amount of solar radiation received in the Arab World exceeds, in thermal units, total world oil reserves."

and petroleum, who called for intensified Arab efforts in the acquisition of technology for developing new and renewable sources of energy and the dedication of a greater portion of national income to technical and applied research in this field. He saw it as "a race against time" in which the Arab oil producing states must be willing to invest their wealth in alternative sources

that is of integrating Arab energy activity within an existing organisation. Dr. Imdad, head of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, recommended OAPEC as the organisation best qualified to play this role.

In closing, it was urged that the Arab countries that had yet to form national energy committees should consider their establishment as a pressing priority.

Manpower, training

Two papers were presented:-

1) "Human Resources and Manpower, Research and Training for Future Energy Needs in the Arab World" presented jointly by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and the OAPEC sponsored Arab Petroleum Training Institute (APT); and 2) "Capital, Manpower and Training Requirements for Selected Projects on Non-Oil Sources of Energy" presented by Dr. Aman Khan (president) and Mr. Ahmad Al-Difrawi (manager, Solar Applications) of the Gas Development Corporation Inc. (GDC) U.S.

The first paper dealt primarily with the nature and scope of Arab human resources as seen by the ALO, and secondly with the manpower needed for energy during the next 20 years as seen by APTI. The paper explored the main features of manpower in the Arab World: growth rates, the limited productive participation of women and an otherwise generally low productivity, the unbalanced distribution of manpower between the various economic sectors and finally the inadequacy of training and educational systems. The problems of the Arab brain drain and the migration of Arab manpower to developed countries were discussed, as were internal migration patterns and foreign migration, specifically from South East Asia to the Arab World.

The second paper, presented by the GDC gave a case study of non-oil resources in the U.S., concluding that oil and gas would remain the main energy sources for the next decade due to higher investment ratios for alternative energy technologies than those for conventional hydrocarbons on an oil equivalent basis.

In the subsequent discussions, it was said that the major problem did not lie in the availability of manpower per se, in the light of the large numbers of Arab university graduates, but in their deployment towards ensuring the optimal exploitation of the Arab labour force. A suggestion for the establishment of a high level pan-Arab centre for the compilation of the necessary information on energy and the establishment of a training institute were made. It was generally agreed that manpower development and deployment was a crucial issue in the Arab World.

Investment requirements

Three papers were presented: the first was on "The Role of Energy in Arab Development and Economic Integration" by Mr. H. Bousaifia (energy expert, League of Arab States). This paper analysed the gravity of the energy situation in Arab and international levels, and exposed the critical time factor in the realisation of development and Arab economic integration through the optimal utilisation of Arab energy resources as fuel for energy needs, feedstock for petrochemical industries and a source of financial revenues to finance economic investments, explore new petroleum reserves, increase oil recovery and develop alternative energy sources.

The second paper was "Capital Investment Requirements in the Petroleum Sector of the Arab World, 1981-2000" by Mr. Abdul Aziz Mirghani (Senior Projects Executive, APICORP). A rough estimate of the capital investment requirements of Arab countries for the development of their petroleum sector within the next two decades (that is till the end of this century) was given as an impressive \$394 billion to maintain an average production of 22 mb/d; that is exploration (\$144b); enhanced oil recovery (EOR) (\$11b); refining (\$159b); natural gas (\$80b).

Dr. Chalabi, deputy secretary-general of OPEC, told the conference that OPEC oil revenues had not succeeded in eliminating the dependence of OPEC states on industrial countries, but in certain cases, had increased it. In his paper "Oil and Economic Integration", Dr. Chalabi explored the impact of Arab oil on integrated development in the Arab World, maintaining that Arab economies were more diversified in the 1950s

than they are today.

In a commentary following the presentations, Mr. Abdul Latif Al Hamad, Kuwait's minister of finance and planning, said that oil revenues should be directed towards the development of other sectors besides the energy sector, for overall and integrated development. He marked the events of 1973 as a factor in strengthening the ties between Arab economies.

In closing, it was urged that the

Arab grids, operating on extra-high voltage, one connecting the eastern Arab countries, the other the Arab west in North Africa. There is also a growing need for common Arab standards, regulation and unification of voltages. This project has been one of the major concerns of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development for some years.

The Arab electricity sector, like other, suffers from the lack of skilled technicians and managerial skills, and from the lack of capital in non-oil producing countries with high electricity tariffs which pose a heavy economic and social burden. In oil producing countries, electricity tariffs are low, causing wastage of energy and natural resources. Electrical energy demand is expected to continue to grow to reach five times the 1980 demand figures by 2000, requiring a capital investment of \$150 billion (in 1980 prices).

A working group on the "Co-generation of Electricity and Water Desalination" met during the session on energy sources to review the progress of projects in this field. The formation of an Arab association for the producers and distributors of electric energy was called for to strengthen joint efforts in promoting the efficiency of this vital sector.

Coal industry

Though the Arab countries hold less than 9 per cent of the world's conventional energy resources, they supply 16 per cent of its energy needs and 33 per cent of its petroleum requirements, as outlined in a paper on "Prospects of Oil and Gas Exploration in the Arab Countries" presented by Mr. Abdul Latif Zarrug (director of Exploration and Production Department, OAPEC). He went on to say that despite the Arab countries being the richest petroleum region in the world, exploration in these countries remains the weakest and will have to be vastly intensified in order to maintain the traditional supply of energy-petroleum—at present levels. The establishment of a joint Arab exploration company and an Arab centre for research in petroleum exploration to enhance these exploration efforts in Arab countries was highly recommended.

Speaking on the role of gas, Mr.

"The Arab countries should cooperate to attain self-reliance in acquiring nuclear energy and technology benefiting from the Indian and Pakistan experience."

Tayeb Ounada (senior petrochemical engineer, OAPEC) in his paper on "Arab Natural Gas and its Role in Meeting Energy Needs", remarked that natural gas had not taken its proper place as a clean energy source and as feedstock for the petrochemical industries due to the distance between gas sources and the major markets, requiring massive investments for liquefaction and transport as opposed to the former abundance of cheap crude oil. With new developments in gas liquefaction, transport and storage in the early sixties together with the rise in crude oil prices since 1973, natural gas assumed a more important role as an energy source, among other sources such as crude oil, coal, nuclear energy, etc.

In his paper on LPG prices, Yousef Al Yousifi, deputy director general of Sonatrach, traced the evaluation of gas pricing over the past two decades culminating in 1979 with a complete review of gas pricing, moving toward a direct link between oil and gas prices.

Jordanian papers

"Electrical Energy in the Arab World" by Dr. Hisham Kharib (director general) and Mr. Rashad Abu Ras (Head of Energy Section) of the Jordan Electricity Authority, characterised the electrical energy sector in the Arab World by a very rapid growth rate, (15 per cent per annum) reaching 70 per cent during the seventies, almost treble the average world growth rates. Such growth is expected to continue throughout the eighties, as Arab consumption per capita is still low by average world standards. There are also very large discrepancies between consumption in the Arab oil producing countries, with one of the highest consumption figures in the world, and consumption in the non-oil producing countries, with one of the lowest. To date, Arab electricity consumption depends heavily on firing crude and heavy fuel and gas. Hydro-electricity presently constitutes 16 per cent of electricity production, but this percentage will drop in the future due to limited Arab hydro-potential. Arab electrical grids interconnection is still valid, evidencing the urgent need for pragmatic measures to develop interconnecting pan-

Arab grids, operating on extra-high voltage, one connecting the eastern Arab countries, the other the Arab west in North Africa. There is also a growing need for common Arab standards, regulation and unification of voltages. This project has been one of the major concerns of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development for some years.

In his discussion of "Renewable Sources of Energy in Morocco," Abdul Haq Fakhri, director general of the centre for the Development of Renewable Energy stated that Morocco is prepared to expand the sphere of activities of its national centre, to become a pan-Arab body, extending

its services to all Arab countries.

Nuclear energy

Several papers were presented on nuclear energy and its applications in the Arab World and the developing Third World countries in general. An analysis by Adnan Shishab Eldin (director general) and Yousef Rashid, adviser of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), clearly indicated the economic competitiveness of nuclear power plants in Arab countries, which, considering all forms of energy, could be regarded as among the poorest. While Arab countries consumed only 20 per cent of their energy resources and exported the rest, the life expectancy of their present energy reserves varied from 47 to 76 years only, compared to 176 years for North America, 110 to 200 years for China, 239 years for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and 75 years for Western Europe and Japan.

The difficulties that the developing countries, both exporters and importers of oil, will face as the supply of conventional energy sources is depleted, was further stressed by Mr. Munir Khan, chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Authority, who went on to define nuclear power as the most efficient and economic energy alternative. Mohammad Al Wakeel, professor of mechanical and nuclear engineering at Wisconsin University, also emphasised the economic advantages of nuclear energy, claiming that experience in the field of nuclear energy was necessary even if there was no pressing need for it.

Professor Richard Wilson (chairman designate of the Department of Physics, Energy and Environmental Policy Centre, Harvard University) spoke on the "Environmental Problems on Nuclear Power and the Applications to Arab Countries." He maintained that the environmental fears surrounding nuclear power which marked current "upper class" American energy philosophy were exaggerated and should not be blindly followed by developing countries, badly in need of applicable technologies. However, his proposal for the dumping of nuclear wastes in the "vast Arabian deserts" was not too well received by a predominantly Arab audience. The conference assembly recommended that nuclear waste should not be dumped in currently unpopulated areas of the Third World, but should be stored by nuclear producers in their own countries. Points raised in the subsequent discussion on nuclear energy emphasised the need for an integrated Arab nuclear energy programme, to include intensive training and R & D activities as a part of the Arab development plan. The Arab countries should cooperate to attain self-reliance in acquiring nuclear energy and technology, benefiting from the Indian and Pakistani experience.

Mr. Ali Kettani, director general of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development of Saudi Arabia, in his paper on the new perspectives on solar energy in the Arab World (that is since the 1979 first Arab energy conference), advised Arab governments to assess the amount of solar energy falling on their territories and to set up a grid station in each country for its exploitation. It was noted that the amount of solar radiation received in the Arab World exceeds, in thermal units, total world oil reserves. Mr. Kettani affirmed that the major R & D on solar technology was taking place in the industrial countries, and that it was vital to keep abreast of developments in view of the viability of the applications of solar energy in Arab countries for water desalination, heat and electricity generation etc. A pan-Arab solar R & D programme was recommended.

Further support for alternative energy came from the ECWA paper based on studies of solar, wind, biomass and geothermal energy, initially presented to the U.N. conference on new and renewable sources of energy, held in Nairobi, Kenya, August 10-12, 1981. The paper, entitled "New and Renewable Energy in the Arab World" strongly recommended the adoption of an Arab regional strategy for the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

In his discussion of "Renewable Sources of Energy in Morocco," Abdul Haq Fakhri, director general of the centre for the Development of Renewable Energy stated that Morocco is prepared to expand the sphere of activities of its national centre, to become a pan-Arab body, extending

importing Arab countries who will experience serious social and economic pressures on a scale that dwarfs their current problems.

Dr. Ibrahim maintained that previous studies of future Arab energy use ignored the effect of prices on consumption. However, prices had started to rise in some Arab countries, and increases are being considered in others as rationalised pricing policies would increasingly affect future consumption.

According to a study made by Dr. Noshad Baroudi (ECWA) on "Energy Supply and Demand Balances in the Arab World, 1985-2000", energy demand in Arab countries would reach 667 mtoe by the year 2000, compared to 248 mtoe in 1985. Total energy production was forecast to rise to 1,987 mtoe by the end of the century, reaching 1,434 mtoe by 1985. Crude oil output would account for 1,173 mtoe of total energy production in 1985.

"Many of the major Arab oil exporters may then find that they have little surplus oil left over to sell since oil and gas will account for the bulk of this increase."

increasing to 1,431 mtoe in 2000.

In his paper on "Factors Affecting Future Energy Demand in the Arab Countries", Mr. Robert Mabro (senior lecturer on the economics of the Middle East, St. Antony's College, Oxford University) concluded that "(i) energy needs will grow rather fast in the Arab World because the natural rate of population growth is high.

But the ability to satisfy these needs depends on income. In the next 20 years, the average rate of increase in real per capita incomes could be as low as 1 per cent per annum or as high as 4 per cent, depending on the future course of the oil price. (ii) increases of energy consumption associated with any given rates of economic growth are likely to be higher in the Arab World (except Kuwait), Qatar and the UAE) than in other developing countries. (iii) energy pricing policies in the Arab World likely to subsidise the consumption of energy and encourage growth in consumption. (iv) the existence of energy resources in the Arab World encourage, directly and indirectly, consumption of oil. (v) conservation of oil in production is not a very meaningful goal so long as Arab countries are separate economic entities. The policy acquires meaning only in the context of Arab economic and political integration. (vi) an energy policy which encourages the use of gas domestically, and a joint pricing and export policy for gas and oil is strongly advocated."

consumption in the household and commercial sectors in the Arab World was increasing rapidly, regardless of prices and incomes.

A series of papers on the domestic demand situation in individual Arab countries (Jordan, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Qatar, Kuwait and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) provided a great deal of hitherto unavailable data on energy costs, consumption rates and sectoral distribution.

Petroleum industries

"Oil's share in the world energy balance is decreasing as the share of alternative energy sources such as coal, gas, and nuclear energy used in electricity generation and industry is steadily increasing. Specifically, this situation will result in reducing fuel oil demand for use in these two sectors, while the need for oil products used in transportation, domestic heating, and as a raw material in petrochemical industries will remain". As maintained in the paper on "Recent Trends and Conversion Processes of Heavy Residues" by Mr. Zulheir Kasabally, OAPEC refining expert, "this sudden change in consumption patterns following the price adjustments of 1973 and 1979 should lead to a corresponding adjustment in the structure of oil products output since most of the world's existing refineries were designed and built to meet the demand for oil products of the early 1970s." This and

"... the issue of securing food supply, necessitating large increases in production possibly increasing petroleum products' consumption in the agricultural sector three to four times by the year 2000."

In "Pricing Commercial Energy Products in Sample Arab Countries" by Dr. Usameh Jamali (director, OAPEC Information Department), it was noted that "beyond the one generalisation that all prices of commercial fuels are administratively fixed," it is difficult to find another with respect to the Arab World as a group, except for sub-groups of similar backgrounds. He concluded that circumstances had changed since the 1973 upward adjustment in the price of oil affecting different groups of Arab countries from different perspectives. Dr. Jamali recommended a close analysis of all policies that would relieve such overwhelming dependence on the export of a single commodity, to include "a closer scrutiny of the medium and long term impact of energy pricing policies on consumption."

Dr. Mervat Badawi's (economics expert, AFESD) paper on "Consumption Costs and Investment Needs in the Energy Sector in the Arab World" analysed energy demand and its economic cost and effect on the balance of payments in Arab countries as well as forecasting investment requirements for the energy sector. Further studies on sectoral energy requirements included one on "Energy Use in the Agriculture

and petrochemical industries" and from the IFF, a paper on the "Advantages of Building Petrochemical Refineries in the Arab World" by Mr. Pierre Lepine (director, economy & process evaluation, IFF), and "Future Prospects of the Petrochemical Industries in the Arab World" by Mr. Ali Al Khalaf (former secretary-general, GOIC) and Mr. Mohamad Sbana'a, Adviser, GOIC.

Other papers focused on the Arab World's absorptive capacity for aromatic products, synthetic rubber and carbon black, petroleum coke, nitrogen fertilisers and methanol; the feasibility of marketing these products outside the Arab World; the development of plastic and synthetic fibres industries in the Arab World and their protection against foreign competition; the problems facing chemical equipment industries and the role of Arab tanker companies.



Addressing the Social Security Seminar on Monday are (from left to right) Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani, Director-General of the Social Security Corporation Farhi Obeid, and Assistant Director-General of the Arab Labour Organisation Ibrahim Hamad Ahmad. (Petra photo)

Anani calls for Arabs to invest in social security corporations

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Arab seminar on social insurance was opened in Amman on Monday. Representatives of 15 Arab countries are participating in the seminar.

Deputising for Crown Prince Hassan, Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani opened the seminar with a speech explaining Jordan's courageous stand on the side of just Arab issues and emphasising the significance of social insurance in the life of the worker, the businessman and the community as a whole.

Mr. Anani called on the social insurance institutions in the Arab World to strengthen ties of cooperation in two important fields: The first, he said, should be how to provide the maximum security in cases of old age, disability, death and labour injuries. He explained that the application of the social insurance agreement approved by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) is perhaps the best way for achieving this goal. The second, he said, is the need for cooperation of the social insurance institutions with enormous financial resources in the field of investments, particularly in Arab projects or to projects which could benefit more than one Arab country. Many Arab funds are invested in the

form of deposits or stocks in local or foreign currencies instead of being invested in social security corporations, he said.

Dr. Anani said Arab integration has been concentrated on customs facilities and trade. He added that the strategy of Arab integration should be based on the exchange of the instruments of production, namely labour and finance, and they are the more useful and more profitable instruments.

Social security is an effective instrument towards the achievement of this integration through providing social security for the Arab worker to enable him to work in another Arab country while he is assured about his future as well as through increasing capital exchange and investments," he said.

Dr. Anani explained that he is not calling for achieving one Arab interest at the expense of another, but for balancing the interests of all the Arab countries because "some of them have manpower but not funds and vice versa."

Social Security Corporation Director-General Farhi Obeid, who was elected chairman of the seminar, also made a speech welcoming the participants, and said the seminar is being held on the anniversary of Jordan's Independence and Army Day.

Prior to the opening ceremony,

participants held a procedural session during which they elected the chairman of the Tunisian and Sudanese delegations as the two vice chairmen, and the director of social insurance at the ALO as rapporteur.

Participants in the five-day seminar will discuss several working papers prepared by specialists. The aim of the working papers is to raise the standard of Arab action in social insurance. They will also discuss regional papers on the experience of every Arab country in this field, including a Jordanian working paper.

The seminar held its first session on Monday afternoon at the Marriott Hotel. It discussed the question of implementing the recommendations issued by the three previous seminars on social insurance held in Alexandria in 1975, Baghdad in 1976, and Algiers in 1977.

The participants called on the Arab governments to ratify the agreement on the minimum standard of social security previously recommended by the Arab labour conference held in 1971. They also called for the ratification of the agreement on the protection of the rights of the Arab workers through social security when they move from one Arab country to another previously approved by the Arab labour conference held in Benghazi in March 1981.

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement involving a comprehensive economic feasibility study to extract copper ores from Wadi Arabah was signed on Monday between the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) and Beltrust a British mining company. The agreement is expected to cost £720,000.

According to the agreement, Beltrust will conduct a 17-month-long feasibility study, including pilot-plant experiments on the extraction of copper in Chile, for which 630 tonnes of Jordanian copper ore are to be shipped to Chile according to the agreement.

In light of the results of the experiments, Beltrust will prepare a full economic feasibility study on a preliminary extraction station with a capacity of 3,000 tonnes of copper per year.

NRA Vice President Ahmad Dahhan signed the agreement for Jordan, and Beltrust Middle East manager signed for his company.

The extraction of copper ore from Wadi Arabah is part of the



Signing the agreement for the copper extraction pilot plant studies are Natural Resources Authority Director-General Ahmad Dahhan (left) and Seltrust Middle East Manager. (Petra photo)

Feasibility studies to be made for extracting copper in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement involving a comprehensive economic feasibility study to extract copper ores from Wadi Arabah was signed on Monday between the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) and Beltrust a British mining company. The agreement is expected to cost £720,000.

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The extraction of copper ore from Wadi Arabah is part of the projects of the current five-year development plan currently being implemented. Copper ore reserves in Finan area in Wadi Arabah total some 55 million tonnes. The NRA had made previous studies in cooperation with other companies, including Beltrust, which defined the best methods for extraction.

The project includes the establishment of a pilot plant to extract copper at a capacity of 3,000 tonnes a year. The project will concentrate on the ores adequate for extraction purposes. Jordan's reserves total some five million tonnes; and provided that the study proves the project to be economically viable, the total cost of the project will run at JD 8 million.

DLDNA holds book festival to mark independence day

By Suzanne Zutty-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For a whole week children and adults alike will be able to enjoy a rare occasion at Prince Hashem Bird Garden in Shmeisani, which will be the scene of a children's book festival. The fair will be officially opened on Tuesday at 5 p.m. by Her Majesty Queen Noor and is held on the occasion of Independence and Army Day by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA).

The exhibition will not only concentrate on children's books, but will also include sections on adult books and children's educational materials and toys. While some of the items will be on exhibit only, most will be on sale at 50 per cent of the recommended publisher's price less the entrance fee paid by the child.

"The main aim of the fair is to give children the chance to enjoy books and grow attached to them," DLDNA Director-General Ahmad Sharqas told the Jordan Times. "To encourage this, we have tried to make the books available at the least cost possible," he said.

Georgetown professor lectures on Arab society developments

AMMAN (Petra) — Georgetown University Psychology Professor Halim Barakat delivered a lecture on Monday at the University of Jordan entitled "the Arab community and innovative life."

The lecture dealt with social adaptability and social classes in the Arab society. He reviewed the innovative aspects of life and the types of the prevalent currents in the Arab society from the social point of view.

Developing and industrial states fail to agree

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Director General Albert Burros returned to Amman on Sunday after participating in the joint ministerial meeting between the developing and industrial countries held in Vienna from May 17 to 20.

Dr. Burros said that the meeting, which was attended by representatives of 21 developing countries and 17 industrial countries, came at the initiative of the developing countries group to bring views closer on matters related to the financial and administrative measures of the international fund for science and technology.

Finally Zorzi stresses that the planner must concern himself with the aesthetics of the structure so that they can be seen to be real works of art as many of his own projects on display are with their breathtaking arches of graceful splendour. He adds that the designs of the structure should be projected "in time without the stylistic inclinations in favour of the current fashion, his (the planner) basic concern being above all the essential nature of the materials and the structural forms."

It is hoped that the exhibition as well as being stimulating to the engineers of Jordan will also be of some practical use. "With this exhibition" said Professor Paolo Pazzardi, the Italian cultural attaché, "we are offering a few suggestions that might help solve some of the problems faced by the Jordanian engineers in the road and bridge construction boom being witnessed in Amman and the rest of the country today."

The decreasing development, the reduction of the sources of materials and energy, the constantly rising costs of workforce of the 1980's means however that more "prudent programming is increasingly a priority. Zorzi concludes that the predominating factors that every engineer must con-

Hotel federation holds meeting in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A preparatory meeting for the Arab federation of hotels was held in Amman on Monday. During the meeting, a working paper submitted by the participants in the meeting was approved. The working paper will be discussed in the next union's meeting which will be held in mid-November in Amman.

Jordan today celebrates Independence and Army Day



King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein 1921-1951



King Talal Ibn Abdullah 1951-1952

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will celebrate on Tuesday Independence and Army Day.

Ever since their establishment, the Jordanian Armed Forces have been standing on the longest line of confrontation with Israel, giving generously for the sake of the pan-Arab cause.

Through the care of His Majesty King Hussein, the armed forces developed and became strong and fought all national battles, the most recent of which is King Hussein's pan-Arab battle on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. The Jordanian forces fought in the 1948, 1967 and 1973 efficiently and heroically and gave great sacrifices for the sake of the pan-Arab cause.

On March 2, 1956, Jordan witnessed a prominent turning point in the history of the Jordanian army when King Hussein freed the army command from foreign commanders and continued his persistent efforts to make the Jordanian Armed Forces an example to be followed in terms of military efficiency.

In addition to performing their

Ajlouni begins Romania visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Islam Ajlouni left Amman for Bucharest on Monday at the head of a delegation for an official five-day visit to Romania in response to an invitation from the mayor of Bucharest.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ajlouni said that exchanged visits between the officials of the Amman and Bucharest municipalities are part of the cooperation existing between Jordan and Romania.



King Hussein Ibn Talal 1952-

military duty, the armed forces render health services to its members and dependents and take part in the country's development by opening roads, building schools and establishing public utilities.

Due to the wisdom and far-sightedness of the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, the Jordanian Armed Forces were able to save Jordan and part of Palestine from the Zionist design included in the Balfour Declaration.

Ceremony at Martyr's Monument

On this occasion and under the patronage of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, a mammoth ceremony will take place on Tuesday afternoon at the Martyrs' Monument site. King Hussein will arrive at the site of the ceremony with full military honour, and Prime Minister Mu'ad Badran will give a banquet in the Hussein Youth City in the King's honour.

Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris decided to honour the Public Security martyrs in keeping with the tradition of the Public Security Directorate.

Today's weather

It will be partly cloudy with a rise in temperature. Winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Oversight low	Daytime high
Amman	14	27
Aqaba	20	35
Deserts	17	31
Jordan Valley	20	34

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 57 per cent, Aqaba 21 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Paintings by Janine Saaf, at the Alia Art Gallery.
- Marine Life at the Gulf of Aqaba, at the Faculty of Biology, Yarmouk University.
- Prints by Sahar Kamhawi at the Jordanian Association of Plastic Art, Jabal Al Luweibdeh, opposite the French Cultural Centre.
- Bridges and viaducts, by Silvano Zorzi, at the Professional Associations Complex.
- Exhibition of children's books, educational materials and toys at the Prince Hashem Bird Gardens, Shmeisani. Opens 5 p.m.

Film

- Quick, at the Goethe Institute at 8 p.m.

Festival of American songs

- Don and Carol Amaya, and other musicians, perform American folk, rock, pop, Broadway hits, blues, and jazz, at the Amman Marriott Hotel at 8:30 p.m.

Video

- CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12 noon and at 4 p.m.

Choir singing

- At the YWCA, at 8:00 p.m. Interested singers invited.

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EEC extends indefinitely sanctions against Argentina

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers agreed Monday to extend a ban on imports from Argentina for an indefinite period while the dispute over the Falkland Islands remains unresolved, officials said.

Italy and Ireland, which last week withdrew from the sanctions, maintained their position, but Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo gave full political support to Britain.

The extension was agreed at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers. It followed a British request for a one-month renewal of the ban on imports, which would otherwise

have expired Monday night.

French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said the extensions were agreed practically without any discussion by the foreign ministers. "This is not the moment, when events are moving so quickly, for us to change our position," he told journalists.

Italy and Ireland, which withdrew last week from the sanctions under strong political opposition to them at home agreed Monday to continue to be bound by community rules aimed at preventing any distortions to trade that might result from suspension of the import ban.

Because of the sanctions, Argentina is losing trade worth nearly \$2 billion over a full year.

This has effectively meant that barriers to imports into these two countries have also remained in force because of the legal and administrative complexities involved.

Denmark, which agreed to extend the sanctions last week provided these were approved by parliament, said this remained its position. The Danish parliament is due to debate the issue Monday but diplomats said they did not foresee any problem in obtaining approval.

The remaining 1,500 employees had been working just one day a week over the last two months turning out 35 to 40 cars a week and stockpiling them.

PARIS (R) — Energy ministers from leading oil consuming nations Monday agreed that conservation measures were still needed despite the current glut of crude on world markets.

Mr Kenneth Cork said the 1,500 workers at the plant would be paid off on Friday.

But the company, set up by American car executive John De Lorean, would not be shut down for some weeks in hopes that a last-minute buyer might save it.

The company had already laid off 1,100 workers earlier this year when hit by slumping U.S. sales of the gull-winged sports car built especially for the American market.

"We agreed that efforts to save oil and change to other energy sources must be pursued in spite of the present over-supply and relatively low market prices," Mr. Lambsdorff told reporters.

IEA states agree to maintain oil saving measures

PARIS (R) — Energy ministers from leading oil consuming nations Monday agreed that conservation measures were still needed despite the current glut of crude on world markets.

United States Deputy Energy Secretary Kenneth Davis told the IEA's annual ministerial meeting that the industrial countries had made great progress in reducing their dependency on oil imports.

But it was said that they were still vulnerable to sudden supply disruptions.

The ministers, concerned that present easier conditions on the world oil market could swiftly be

reversed, are examining long-term strategy to deal with a possible third oil crisis.

IEA officials said they expect some seasonal pick-up in IEA demand for oil in the third quarter as de-stocking ends and winter stocks are built up.

They said that oil consumption in the group could be 500,000 b/d more in 1983 than this year, but any stronger revival in demand depends entirely on a general recovery from recession, particularly in the United States.

Key markets oil demand drops by 7.5%

LONDON (R) — Oil demand in six key world markets dropped by 7.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year as users saved more fuel and switched to other forms of energy. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said Monday.

But the authoritative industry newsletter said the decline slowed each month and demand appeared to be steady.

The slump in demand was one reason for the world oil glut, which forced OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries)

to impose production quotas in its efforts to defend prices.

PIW said over half the volume was lost in the huge U.S. market where demand fell by 1.4 million barrels a day (b/d). The biggest percentage fall was 12.9 per cent in France, while sales also declined in Japan, West Germany and Italy.

Only Britain registered an increase in sales, of 0.9 per cent.

PIW said the brunt of the decline was in heavy fuel oil, but sales of other products also

slipped, including those of motor gasoline, traditionally one of the most resilient products on the market.

It said one reason for the reduced demand for heavy fuel oil was that other forms of energy such as coal and nuclear power were being used more and more to generate electricity.

Sales of household heating fuel also fell in the six key markets, PIW said, because of an increasing trend to natural gas and energy conservation.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market advanced Monday as operators bade for an early end to the Falklands conflict, dealers said. Turnover was moderate and at 1400 GMT the F.T. index was up 14.2 to 574.8.

Government bonds rose more than one point and gains among equity leaders ranged to double figures with defence issues, such as Plessey and GEC rising 15p apiece.

Gold shares moved lower with the bullion price and North American stocks ended mixed.

Glaxo gained 14p to 663 while Hawker and Lucas added 10p and 7p at 320 and 195 respectively.

Shell and Ultramar firmed 6p and 10p in oils while banks had Midland up 8p at 323. Sun Alliance advanced 10p among insurances at 756p.

Associated British Foods showed a net advance of 6p at 136 after improved full year results.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.8037/42	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2341/44	Canadian dollars
	2.2942/52	West German marks
	2.5515/45	Dutch guilders
	1.9553/63	Swiss francs
	43.2934/4	Belgian francs
	5.9715/45	French francs
	1274.25/1275.25	Italian lire
	257.65/80	Japanese yen
	5.7795/7815	Swedish crowns
	5.9585/9605	Norwegian crowns
	7.7940/65	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	330.90/331.40	U.S. dollars

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MISCELLANEOUS

SPORTS



On the podium, after the 40th Grand Prix, from left: ree, winner of Sunday's Monaco Grand Prix. (A.P. in right, Italian Elie de Angels, Princess Grace, Prince Rainier of Monaco and Italian Riccardo Pat-

War against doping, key issue to be discussed by IOC officials

ROME (R) — A new initiative in the war against doping is expected to be one of the key issues when the Olympic authorities meet here this week.

The executive board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) will convene Tuesday and Wednesday, with the full IOC session scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Much of the attention of delegates is expected to focus on the problem of doping and according to IOC sources there will be attempts to tackle the problem from a new angle.

There is a feeling among Olympic officials that the anti-doping

regulations should be supplemented by a letter from the IOC's Spanish president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, to Olympic athletes spelling out clearly the perils of doping.

It is widely felt that threats of punishment for offending athletes have had only limited effect and that steps should be taken to ensure that competitors are made directly aware of the damage inflicted on the body by using banned drugs.

The idea of issuing a letter of warning follows the formation of an IOC commission of six Olympic athletes who held their official meeting here Monday.

Daley Thompson sets new decathlon world record

GOETZIS, Austria (R) — Olympic decathlon champion Daley Thompson of Britain Sunday set a new world mark of 8,707 points at an international meeting here to recapture the record he held briefly two years ago.

Thompson set his previous world mark of 8,622 points at this meeting in 1980, only to see West Germany's Guido Kratschmer break it three weeks later with 8,649 points.

Thompson made an excellent start Saturday when he reached 4,632 points with 100 metres in 10.49 seconds, a long jump of 7.95 metres, a shot put of 15.31 metres, a high jump of 2.08 metres and 400 metres in 46.86 seconds.

He followed that Sunday with the 110 metres hurdles in 14.31 seconds, a discus of 44.34 metres, a pole vault of 4.90 metres, a javelin of 60.52 metres and the 1,500 metres in four minutes 30.55 seconds.

Thompson, who has said he hopes to break the 9,000-point barrier, won here ahead of West Germany's Juergen Hingen, with 8,529 points, and Grigori Delyarov of the Soviet Union, who scored 8,247 points.

Kratschmer did not attend the Goetzis decathlon meeting, now a regular on the international circuit, because it did not fit in with his training plans for the European Athletics Championships in Athens next September.

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The Royal Jordanian Air Force invites foreign contractors working in Jordan and abroad who are qualified and experienced in the field of runway construction to participate in this announcement for prequalification for the removal of part of existing runway in one of RJAF Bases 100 kilometres south-east of Amman; and reconstruct, complete and maintain it according to international standards.

-- The proposed work comprising an average area of 72,000 square metres of flexible pavement and 18,000 square metres of rigid pavement.

-- Local Jordanian contractors may apply for prequalification, if only associated with a foreign contractors.

-- Contractors interested in submitting tenders are invited to collect the prequalification documents from the office of:-

The Royal Jordanian Air Force
Airfield Engineering Directorate
Amman - Jordan

And to return the documents not later than 12:00 noon on June 12, 1982, duly completed and signed together with supporting data.

Lendl in ruthless form at French Open

PARIS (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, who has won 90 of his last 94 matches, launched his challenge in the French Open Tennis Championships with a ruthless display Monday.

Lendl, beaten only four times since the U.S. Open last September, crushed Peru's Fernando Maynetto 6-0, 6-4, 6-1, including an 18-minute first set that cost the Czech just five points.

Bjorn Borg of Sweden, last year's champion and six times winner of the title, is not playing this year because of a dispute over qualifying with the ruling Men's Professional Council.

Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion John McEnroe has pulled out with a damaged ankle and consequently fellow American Jimmy Connors, who has never reached the finals here, finds himself top seed for the first time.

Connors faces compatriot Bruce Mansur Tuesday.

Lendl, last year's losing finalist, must be strongly fancied this time if his display against Maynetto is anything to go by.

Although Maynetto had to qualify and is 25th in the latest computer rankings, he showed himself to be a player of spirit Monday.

In an interview before the championships started Lendl, who was once described as making Borg seem human on court, said he had to be mean in order to win.

Of the other seeds on show Monday, number 11 Brian Gottfried of the United States beat Angel Gimenez of Spain 6-2, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3 in a seesaw battle.

In the women's singles, 17-year-old Cathy Sauvage of France gave the sparse crowd a lift by easily winning the opening game on the centre court against Britain's Debbie Jeavons 6-2, 6-2.

The only mild upset was provided by 18-year-old Swede Thomas Hogstedt, who came into the contest under the 'lucky loser' system after being beaten in the qualifying rounds.

He toppled 31-year-old John Alexander, the Australian Davis Cup player once ranked eighth in the world, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Villa's achievement in reaching

Netherlands eager to prove themselves against finalists England

LONDON (R) — The Netherlands, picking up the pieces after failing to qualify for the World Cup finals, will be eager to prove themselves against finalists England.

Peters will play for Italian club Genoa next season on a three-year contract. Alkmaar and Genoa agreed terms this weekend.

Another stalwart of the Dutch team, Johnny Rep, will not be playing Tuesday. French club St. Etienne having refused to give him leave because of club commitments. He is replaced by Frank Rikkaard of Ajax.

Willem Kieft, another Ajax player and Dutch League topscorer with 32 goals, has been called in to replace injured Alkmaar players Hugo Hovenkamp and Ronald Spelbos.

England, with three warm-up matches remaining before they meet France in their first game in Spain, have a number of restrictions governing their selection.

to England having scored twice in the Netherlands' 2-0 victory at Wembley five years ago.

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To mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of late Yugoslav president

Marshal Tito: Backbone of Non-aligned Movement

By Lazar Mojsov

It has been said many times that non-alignment is the conscience of mankind. Today it could be said that it is not only the conscience of mankind but also its very future."

These words uttered by Tito on his return from Havana in Sept. 1979, where he had taken part for what was to prove the last in the work of a Non-aligned summit, are as fitting today as they were then. Furthermore, their truth is constantly being confirmed and is taking on importance in the preparations for the tenth Non-aligned Summit, which is being carried out in extremely unfavourable international conditions.

In the crucial moments of history, when the fate of the world was held in balance, Tito was able to perceive the basic directions of international development. His assessments of the international situation, of the role of the big powers and of the importance of the anti-colonial revolution, were identical to the stands of the eminent leaders and statesmen of the newly-liberated countries. The objective link between the goals and concepts of the liberation movements and the newly-liberated countries, which were joining the movement of non-alignment in increasing numbers, made up the point of departure for Tito's vision of the policy of non-alignment.

Whenever a crisis occurred in international relations, Tito launched initiatives to settle them. Throughout the entire post-war period, in his many meetings with non-aligned leaders and all leading figures on the international scene, he perceived new regions for channelling and engaging the policy of non-alignment.

Tito played an extremely active role in the preparations for the conferences of heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries. He participated in the work of all six summits — in Belgrade (in which he was the host in 1961), Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo and Havana.

Throughout this long period of revolutionary continuity, over 40 crucial years of this century when old powers were being broken and new powers born, Tito's activity represents his historical contribution to the elaboration of new historical concepts and visions of the contemporary development of international relations.

When non-alignment had just appeared on the international scene, in 1961, Tito warned that the just battle of the non-aligned would be a long and hard one, and that the vision of a different world to which the non-aligned aspired would only be able to be achieved gradually with the further strengthening of the overall process of emancipation and change in the world in all directions and on all meridians.

In summing up the achievements of the policy of non-alignment in Havana in 1979, Tito was able to state that major results had been achieved: the authentic principles and objectives of non-alignment had been asserted as



Josip Broz Tito (born in May 25, 1982) spent several days in Algeria, with President Chadli Benjedid, before the Havana Non-aligned Summit in 1979. (Gamma photo)

and general progress.

— Tanjug features

The author is a member of the LCY Central Committee presidency. This text is part of his contribution to the book entitled "Tito's Thought and Lifework", which will soon be published by the "Radnicka Stampa" publishing house of Belgrade.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Uncramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

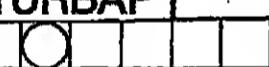
THACC



LIDAY



TURBAP



DEEMLY



WHERE'S THE MOST DIFFICULT LOCK TO PICK?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ON A (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: BULLY LOWLY AFRAID ELEVEN

Answer: The sort of life you might expect a glutton to lead — A FULL ONE

Peanuts



Litt 'n' Jeff



Idy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to be careful not to become embroiled in arguments or discussions for they could bring harm. In the evening different aspects make it possible to gain your aims.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't let a secret anxiety keep you from accomplishing your goals today. A close tie gives you unexpected aid and comfort.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go about your business in a practical way and steer clear of one who likes to argue. Do something nice for a friend.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use diplomacy instead of forceful ways to gain your objectives. Be careful not to make monetary errors today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you attend to regular duties before you amble off to seek pleasure or you could regret it later.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Making collections and paying bills is vitally important today. Follow your hunches which are accurate at this time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to gain true harmony with associates. Sidestep one who opposes you. Handle civic affairs wisely. Use common sense.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try not to argue with coworkers or there could be trouble and little accomplished. Take steps toward better health.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't anger associates by taking off and celebrating when you shouldn't. Be sure not to act in a devious manner.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Strive for increased harmony with associates. Don't air family troubles away from home. Be sensible.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Much care in motion is important today to avoid possible mishap. Study reports and make sure they are accurate.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make sure you are not too extravagant with money today. Use own good judgment now instead of relying on an expert.

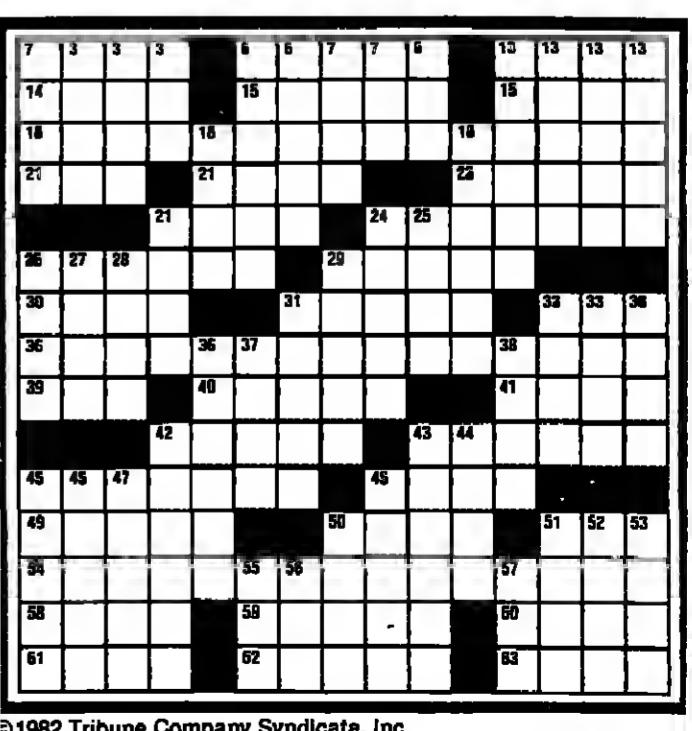
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Seeking new outlets is wise now since opportunity is knocking at your door at this time. Take needed health treatments.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she may be willing to work hard for everything desired, but should be taught to use diplomacy, otherwise your progeny could have a difficult and unrewarding life. A good marriage is in the making in this chart.

"The Stara impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1	Always	Contraction	31	Planes,	58	Bacchana-	26	In the	company of	59	Foreigner	27	Court star	30	Learned	31	Brilliant	32	Food fish	33	Canvas	34	Fills with	
5	Rises to	heights	5	old style	59	lycra	35	feature	30	Depot: abbr.	60	Thespian	36	Exalted	37	Traditional	38	British	39	handbag	40	Fill with		
10	Loot	33	Cut	61	Taar	37	knowledge	31	Taar	32	Wading	38	Arty	39	Explained	40	carbina	41	Food	42	Canvas	43	reverence	
14	Venice	34	Bottom line	62	Wading	37	Concluded	32	Bottom line	33	Rapid	38	meeting	39	Traditional	40	Underground	41	Food	42	handbag	43	Exalted	
15	Summits	40	London	63	Rapid	38	knowledge	33	London	41	Mushroom's	39	places	40	Explained	41	British	42	Food	43	handbag	44	Arty	
16	Social	41	gallery	64	kin	41	reverence	34	gallery	42	Shoe	42	literary	43	Explained	44	carbina	45	Food	46	Canvas	47	Traditional	
no-no	17	42	Shoe	65	taasters	43	knowledge	35	Shoe	43	taasters	44	language	45	Explained	46	Underground	47	Food	48	handbag	49	Arty	
17	Cole Porter	43	taasters	66	Wood worker	44	Concluded	36	taasters	44	Wood worker	45	Underground	46	Traditional	47	British	48	Food	49	handbag	50	Explained	
20	Fruit	44	Wood worker	67	Farm	45	taasters	37	Wood worker	45	Farm	46	Explained	47	Traditional	48	British	49	Food	50	handbag	51	Explained	
21	cooler	45	Farm	68	building	46	taasters	38	Farm	46	building	47	Explained	48	Traditional	49	British	50	Food	51	handbag	52	Explained	
22	Welcome	47	building	69	Auction	48	taasters	39	Auction	48	Auction	49	Explained	50	Traditional	51	British	52	Food	53	handbag	54	Explained	
23	reviews	49	taasters	70	word	49	taasters	40	word	49	word	50	Explained	51	Traditional	52	British	53	Food	54	handbag	55	Explained	
26	Cram	50	taasters	71	Regret	51	taasters	41	Regret	51	Regret	52	Explained	53	Traditional	54	British	55	Food	56	handbag	57	Explained	
28	Worshippers	51	taasters	72	Infinity	52	taasters	42	Infinity	52	Infinity	53	Explained	54	Traditional	55	British	56	Food	57	handbag	58	Explained	
29	Rouses	53	taasters	73		53	taasters	43		53		54	Explained	55	Traditional	56	British	57	Food	58	handbag	59	Explained	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	



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WORLD

Spanish centrists suffer heavy defeat in Andalusia

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — Spain's opposition socialists have won a major victory in elections in the poor southern region of Andalusia, dealing a severe blow to the government Centrist Party.

Sunday's defeat of the Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), by the socialists to their left and the conservative popular alliance to their right, severely undermined the credibility of the ruling Centrist Party, political analysts said Monday.

The Socialist Party (PSOE) won an unprecedented absolute majority with 66 seats in the first autonomous Andalusian parliament, taking 52.56 per cent of the poll, according to official results.

The new regional assembly has 109 members. It was the first time that any political party had won an absolute majority in the series of national and regional elections which have accompanied Spain's transition from right-wing dictatorship to parliamentary democracy.

The conservative Popular Alliance confounded opinion polls by coming second with 17 seats and 17 per cent of the poll, while the UCD, trailed in third place with 15 seats and 15.02 per

cent of the votes.

The Centrist Party's share of the vote was slashed by more than half from the 1979 general election as its erstwhile supporters deserted in their thousands to the Popular Alliance.

The left-wing challenge from the communists and the nationalist Andalusian Socialist Party (PSA) failed. They picked up eight seats (8.54 per cent of the vote) and three seats (5.39 per cent of the vote), respectively.

The rout of the UCD could hardly have come at a more difficult time for Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

Spain is nervously awaiting verdicts after a three-month court martial of 32 officers and a civilian accused of staging an abortive military coup last year. The trial ended Monday in Madrid.

Politicians expect tempers to reach boiling point in sections of the still conservative military if the main accused, who include three generals, receive long sentences for military rebellion.

The government is also worried that Basque separatist guerrillas may launch new attacks on the security forces to coincide with the verdicts, due to be announced by

June 3. International attention is focusing on Spain as hosts of next month's world football cup, which could tempt the guerrillas to try some spectacular attacks.

Foreign policy problem

The government is also wrestling with a series of tricky foreign policy problems, notably its plan to take Spain into NATO by early June and to complete sensitive negotiations on a new military agreement with the United States.

The pro-NATO and Western European policy of the centrist administration, in power since 1977, has been complicated by the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the Falkland Islands.

Spanish public opinion is strongly sympathetic towards Argentina, former colony, and there is great suspicion of what many Spaniards see as the neo-colonial stance of Britain, soon to be a NATO ally and European Common Market partner.

On the domestic front, UCD's Andalusian disaster is expected to increase pressure for early general elections and prompt new defections from the Centrist Party.

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Madrid coup-suspect expelled from trial for making derisive statements

MADRID (R) — The lieutenant-colonel who stormed the Spanish parliament 15 months ago was expelled from his trial Monday, last day of the proceedings before sentence.

Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, one of 32 officers and a civilian on trial since February for their parts in the abortive coup last year, said in his final statement that he

"despised a large part of the military leadership for their cowardice."

The presiding judge ordered the chief guard officer removed from the trial. During the incident, about 20 family members of the defendants clapped and shouted approval for Col. Tejero. They too were expelled.

The prosecutor has asked for maximum 30-year sentences for

Flood-damaged Peking-Canton rail line repaired

PEKING (R) — China's main north-south rail line from Peking to Canton, cut by floods on May 12, has reopened after repairs, the New China News Agency said Monday.

The court martial was adjourned this morning and the judges have until June 3 to hand down sentences.

Col. Tejero, Lt. Gen. Jaime Milana del Bosch, who ordered tanks onto the streets of Valencia on the night of the attempt and for Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Conyn, then deputy army chief of staff.

The paper, The Star, quoted unidentified sources in Cape Town as saying that in addition to the Gabriel missiles the weapons included spares for Mir fighter-bombers.

"They are loaded aboard a Uruguayan D68 air-freighter in a remote corner of Cape Town's D.F. Malan airport and packed in

Cargolux pallets marked 'tractor spares,'" The Star said.

The sea-skimming Gabriel, called Scorpion in South Africa, is estimated by military analysts to have a range of about 35 kilometres.

The Gabriel is powered by a two-stage solid-fuel rocket and its warhead consists of 180 kilograms of high explosives.

A British embassy spokesman in Cape Town said he could not comment on The Star's story until he had read the entire text.

But he added: "If it is accurate we would regard it in a very serious light."

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